

SIXTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD of DIRECTORS,
JANUARY 17 and 18, 1882.

WASHINGTON CITY:
COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1882.

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.

American Colonization Society.

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1833. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

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| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

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DELEGATES FOR 1882.

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PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY —Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

Sixty-Fifth Annual Report.

Presented January 17, 1882.

Grateful to God for past success in this important enterprise, and hopeful of greater triumphs in the future, THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY submits its Sixty-Fifth Annual Report.

NECROLOGY.

The death-roll of the year has at its head the name of Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, a man whose extraordinary career seems to have been designed, as few others, alike to lift men up to nobler levels, and to evoke a human tenderness whose touch makes the whole world kin.

Two Life Directors and two devoted friends and supporters of the Society, have also been removed by death since the last anniversary.

GEORGE LAW, ESQ., of New York, who rose from poverty and obscurity by untiring industry and energy to large wealth and influence, constituted himself a Life Director in 1855, by the gift of one thousand dollars, thus manifesting his appreciation of our beneficent operations.

During the entire period of the Society's existence, and in all the stations of honor and usefulness which the REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., LL. D., of Connecticut, occupied, he cherished a deep interest in its high mission, and a warm sympathy with the people who, in humble spheres and through rough paths, have founded and built up Liberia. He was constituted a Life Director in 1840.

WILLIAM TRACY, ESQ., LL. D., President of the New York State Colonization Society, was one of its active counselors almost from the very beginning, and by his facile pen and his eloquent advocacy of its claims, helped to promote the great object in this country and the cause of education in Liberia.

In the decease of JESSE MEHARRY, ESQ., of Indiana, this Society, in common with many others of a similar character, is bereaved of an enlightened advocate and liberal benefactor. A bequest of five thousand dollars testifies to his continued devotion to this agency for the elevation of the colored race.

Not only in the circles of their acquaintance, but in thousands of hearts and homes, the memory of these departed friends is precious.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1881 have been :—

Donations	\$3537 00
Legacies.....	1606 11
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	854 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest and investments realized.....	1801 50
Other sources.....	2108 15
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Receipts.....	\$10,325 16
Balance, January 1, 1881.....	17 49
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Making the resources.....	10,342 65
The disbursements have been.....	10,280 12
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Balance December 31, 1881.....	\$ 62 53

The financial outlook of the Society is such as to call for sober thought and energetic action. The work grows, but the receipts have fallen off. There is need of those large personal contributions which have some times been received in the past, but which must become far more common if the work of African Colonization is to keep pace with the march of Providential events.

EMIGRATION.

Two companies of emigrants were sent by the Society during the year, viz : Fourteen persons by the bark Liberia, June 15, and thirty-eight persons by the bark Monrovia, Dec. 1. Many of these people have relatives and acquaintances in Liberia, and their representations of its condition and prospects caused them to remove. They are industrious and enterprising, and of good moral and religious character.

The emigrants went from the following named places, viz : Sampson County, 1 : Warren County, 4, and Concord, N. C., 30 : Columbia, 3, and Fairfield, S. C., 3 : Selma, Alabama, 6, and Ottawa, Kansas, 5. Twenty-eight were reported as communicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, eight are farmers, two are housecarpenters and two are ministers of the Gospel, one of the latter being a graduate of Shaw University. All of them joined the vessels at

their own expense, after contributing \$487.00 toward the cost of passage from New York. They were amply provided for at sea and for acclimation at Brewerville, to which expanding settlement they promise to be a valuable addition.

"The Arkansas refugees," sent in May, 1880, are represented to be "pushing rapidly ahead." Their leader, Mr. Richard Newton, in reply to the question as to how he liked Liberia, answered: "I would not go back to America to live for this house (the Baptist Church) full of gold;" and added, "We were told that we would not live here three months, but here we all are after many months, in good health, having lost by death only one little child, while during the few weeks we stayed in New York, we buried several of our number." Others of the "refugees" have written in glowing terms of their African homes.

In regard to the health of immigrants, Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., states, "I have lived in portions of the New England, Middle and Southern States, and for eight years practiced as a physician in what is known as the malarial district of the Arkansas and Mississippi valley. My residence and experience in Liberia convince me that the climate here is not so detrimental to health as that of many parts of America. There have been under my medication two hundred and five immigrants: only thirteen of this number have died, and four of these of consumption. The remaining one hundred and ninety-two have survived the acclimating fever. I have pursued my labors by night and day, through wet and dry, and have been confined to my room at no time beyond forty-eight hours."

A prominent citizen writes: "We have been receiving accessions within the last ten years of strong, industrious men, who are building up settlements that will live, and they are rapidly pushing toward the interior. They are enlarging their agriculture and are becoming self-supporting. In a few years, if such accessions are kept up, the people will be in a great degree self-reliant and self-expanding."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-one years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,577, and a total from the beginning of 15,575, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,287 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION.

The following letter from Mr. Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University and a resident of Liberia since 1877, appeared in the *African Expositor*, of Raleigh, N. C.:—

" BREWERVILLE, March 7, 1881. . .

Dear Mother: I take much pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you that myself and family are well. I have been married now one year: have a fine son, will be three months old the 30th of this month. I have three houses built upon my town lot, and am perfectly satisfied with my home in this country. This a great coffee country. I have one thousand coffee trees under cultivation and expect to put out fifteen hundred more in September. If you want to live in Liberia, you must write me a letter, and I will try and make provision for you to come. I am busily engaged every day teaching school and in working on my farm. This is a new country and at first it is quite hard, but when you get a start you can live better here than in America. I think you all will be satisfied in this country. Ever your son.

SHERWOOD CAPPS."

Mr. Ackrel E. White, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a teacher in the Mendi Mission, now in the United States for a brief season, writes to the *Southern Workman*, of Hampton, Virginia:—

"Having heard so much that was not true about the Republic of Liberia, I once felt as I guess most people feel who have not seen it, that Liberia is not what it ought to be, and that the name is more than the country. I still held this feeling even after I had been in Africa two years. I was very near the boundary line of Liberia, yet I had heard little more about the country than I did before going to Africa. This made me doubt the welfare of the Republic the more. About this time, Mr. Gomer, of the Shengay Mission, wrote me asking me to accompany him to Liberia, and as I was very anxious to see a country governed by colored men, I accepted his offer."

Taking the British mail steamer at Sierra Leone, Mr. White first visited Grand Bassa, with which and its citizens, he records his great gratification. He continues:

"We landed at Monrovia, where we were kindly received by all. The houses are large, most of them of brick, and are two and three stories high. We were shown around and taken to all the places of interest, including the coffee farms. We went up the St. Paul's river to some of the new settlements, and found the people hard at work and doing well. Most of them are farmers, raising sugar, coffee, peanuts, ginger and arrow-root.

"We were there during the coffee picking season, and it was a beautiful sight to look out on the farms and see the little coffee trees with the red pods of coffee, reminding one of a fine cherry orchard when the cherries are ripe. All the people seemed busy at work, picking, cleaning and drying coffee. We went to many of these farms

and found that every body who tried could make a living. We saw only two men from the United States who wanted to return to make it their home again, and truly I think (as I told one of them) that Liberia would be better if they were to leave. They were holding up the corners of the streets.

"The people have a fine country, and are trying to make it something. They have done extremely well in the few years they have been trying. After I had seen the true condition of the people, I was convinced that Liberia is the black man's home."

APPLICATIONS.

As a result of their freedom and enlarged education, the descendants of Africa in the United States are beginning to feel themselves straitened, and many thousands of them are convinced that in Liberia only will they find the sphere of their true activity. Applications to bear the precious treasures of science and religion, and to obtain homes in that Republic continue to press upon the Society. A few of these spontaneous appeals are presented, as follows:—

HELENA, ARK., *July 13, 1881.*

A company of 103 men desire me to write to you and say that they want to go to Liberia in the Spring. We expect to have five or six hundred dollars to help us to the land we hope to settle on. Please say what you can do for us. JOHN H. CARR, *President.*

GORDONSVILLE, KY., *August 6, 1881.*

Being desirous of emigrating to Liberia, I wish to be informed how and upon what terms I can get there. I would prefer going as a missionary, as I am a minister of the Gospel of the Baptist persuasion. Please give me all the information concerning the case, and oblige

MATTHEW CLARKE.

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C., *Nov. 7, 1881.*

The colored people of Newberry Township, No. 4, are very much interested about going to Liberia. We are not able to take ourselves, and beg you to tell us what to do. We have 300 wanting to go as soon as we can. We cannot move without aid, and never will be able as long as the sun shines in South Carolina. Please help us. We are praying every day to the Lord to enable us to cross the sea to Africa.

W. C. METTS.

DEEP CREEK, VA., *Nov. 19, 1881.*

There is a party here desiring to embark for Liberia in May, 1882. Please give me full instructions for them. Not having the money to

pay for the voyage, can any provision be made for them? The people are diligent, honest, and religious. They want to leave this country because they can scarcely live here.

S. H. TOWE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, *Dec. 4, 1881.*

I am one of the prime movers of the Negro exodus to Kansas, having organized the first Migration Society in Mississippi. Many of us have been benefitted by the change. This is a good country, but it is too cold for the Southern Negro: consequently a large number of us have organized ourselves for the purpose of removing to Africa. We want to make this movement a great and successful one, and so will you be so kind as to let me know what your Society can do for us.

GEORGE CHARLES.

FOX LAKE, WIS., *Dec. 24, 1881.*

I have a great desire to go to Liberia. I would like to know what is the least that the Society will charge to take my family, six of us, all told, of whom four are children, whose ages range from eight to two years. I may not be able to go before November next.

JOHN CARTER.

NAVAL SHIPS ORDERED.

The countenance and aid of the Government, which was first bestowed under the administration of President Monroe, has been again granted, and two men of war, the *Galena*, from the European Squadron, and the *Essex*, on her way from Norfolk to join the Pacific Squadron, have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to visit Monrovia, "to manifest the friendly disposition of the American Government towards the citizens and Government of Liberia." President Gardner will be offered passage to such points of the Coast as may be necessary in the suppression of insurrection, if any, among the native tribes against the authorities of that Republic.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is flourishing and hopeful. The people are industrious, and instead of importing all the sugar and coffee consumed, as was the case a few years ago, there is a considerable exportation of these and other commodities. "Very marked progress has been made," observes the *Liberia Herald*, of August 17. "during the last decade. Nor has the advance been only in one or two directions. The man who went in and out among the laboring classes of our citizens ten years ago, who frequented the villages and rural districts, who took the pains to inform himself with regard to their condition then, and

contrasts it with their present circumstances, must be struck with the rapid advancement that has been made. This improved state of things has resulted partly from the fact that the people have addressed themselves more earnestly to faithful, diligent labor, and partly to the fact that their industry has been better directed:

"We have remarked that the progress of which we are speaking may be seen in more than one direction. There has been a marked commercial improvement, first, in the largely increased value of exportations to foreign countries. An unprecedented quantity of palm oil, palm kernels, india rubber, camwood, ginger and coffee have characterized the shipments of the last few years. A legitimate consequence of this may be seen in the growth and improvement of commercial operations at home. The new and substantial warehouse of Messrs. G. Moore & Son, the elaborate commercial establishment of Mr. R. A. Sherman, just being completed, with those of Messrs. Dickinson, Worrell, and H. Cooper & Sons, not to mention the many others of which we have heard in other parts, give unmistakable evidence of activity and thrift in that department of industry.

"Another evidence of real progress is to be found in the largely increased attention given to agriculture. Within the past decade entire neighborhoods of farming districts, covering many thousands of acres of land, have sprung into existence where before nothing but the spontaneous growth of the soil could be found. This statement does not apply simply nor mainly to the two new settlements of Arthington and Brewerville, peopled by immigrants just come into the country, but more particularly to the number of old settlers, Congoes and Aborigines, who have, within the last few years, turned their attention to farming as a business.

"Another respect in which the progress of the State must be evident to every unprejudiced observer, is the attention that is being given to education by the citizens as well as by the Government. Some years ago nearly all the schools in the country, both for civilized and uncivilized youth, were sustained by foreign benevolence. Now the Government supports over fifty schools, besides which there is quite a respectable number of self-supporting day schools, wholly sustained by the parents of the children who attend them. We remember the time, and not a great many years ago, when in entire settlements and counties the idea of paying for the tuition of their children or even books for their use in schools, never entered the minds of parents. This was not considered an item of expense for which they had to make any provision. Now it is altogether different. The school tax, tuition fees, and money for school books, claim and receive

their place among the necessary expenses in almost every well regulated family.

"Go into many of our stores and even little shops in this town, and in the same apartment with American and English prints, cotton, shoes, &c., you see offered for sale the spelling book, reading book, slate, pencils, copy books, &c. This is a new feature in Liberian shop-keeping, and is a very striking evidence of improvement in the right direction. These shrewd shop-keepers, finding that there is a growing demand for these things, and that they can sell books as well as manufactured goods and provisions, have very wisely arranged a division of their capital to meet this demand.

"The ecclesiastical interests of the country also bear testimony to the progress of the material wealth of the nation. Only a few years ago the means for the support of our ministers and the building of churches were almost wholly the gift of foreign Missionary Societies, and the several Boards that were operating in this country at that time, expended annually about one hundred thousand dollars. Within recent years this income from abroad has been cut off, some Boards having ceased all appropriations to the missionary work in Liberia, and others that formerly appropriated from thirty to forty thousand dollars annually having reduced their appropriation to four or five thousand. Notwithstanding the ministry has been sustained, old churches kept in repair and new ones built by home contributions. To meet these new demands hundreds of dollars have been contributed where a few years ago there was none.

"If Liberia can be allowed to go on even at the present ratio, her progress in the next twenty years will be simply wonderful."

ELECTION.

According to the Constitution of Liberia, the President, Vice President and members of the Legislature are elected every two years. The election which took place on the 3d day of May, resulted in the choice of President Gardner—to a third term—and the candidates generally of the party of which he was the chief nominee. The campaign resembled in many respects that which closed, in the preceding November, in the parent country of the African Republic.

The Legislature authorized a vote on an amendment to the Constitution, lengthening the Presidential term to four years, but the constituencies did not express themselves on it, and the law for the next two years, at least, will remain the same.

STEAMSHIPS FOR WEST AFRICA.

An auspicious movement in its bearing upon the future of this Society and of Liberia, is the formation in New York, in March, of a company for "the establishment of a line of steamships for passengers, mail and freight, between New York, Madeira, St. Thomas and Teneriffe, Cape de Verde, the Western Islands, the Canary Islands and the ports of the West Coast of Africa." Hon. William E. Dodge and other well known merchants and capitalists are incorporators. The capital stock is \$100,000, with the right to increase it to \$4,000,000. The President, Joseph W. Yates, Esq., of the firm of Yates & Porterfield, has been for many years engaged in the West African trade. Hundreds of the emigrants sent by this Society since the war have had passage in the sailing vessels owned and run by this old and experienced shipping house.

The recent impulse given to commerce from the Gambia to the Niger by the rapid development of industries—especially those pertaining to gold mining, the production of palm oil and the culture of coffee—gives promise of large trade between the United States and West Africa. The number of emigrants for Liberia will be sure to multiply with the increase of wealth and intelligence among the American people of color, and the improved facilities for reaching the land of their ancestors. Many of the prosperous among this class in New Orleans and other cities are turning their attention in that direction; and public meetings have been held and memorials numerously signed asking Congress to render substantial assistance to the proposed line of steamers.

The reinforcement of Liberia by industrious and enterprising black Americans would produce excellent results. It would enable that Republic to push its way from the seaboard into the interior, civilizing and controlling the dense native tribes, establishing a profitable traffic with them, and steadily developing the vast agricultural resources of its fertile soil; and it would cause a demand for manufactured goods which would keep the mills of the United States working at their utmost capacity, and every branch of industry would feel the impetus of the new market.

Too long have the citizens of America allowed the merchants of England, France and Germany to reap the rich rewards of the African trade. A whole continent lives in ignorance of the blessings of the most wondrous age the world ever saw, and the money to shower them upon the ignorant at a profit is lying idle, not knowing what to do. England, with a home population not so large as that of the United States, has not less than twenty-eight steamships running to

and from the West Coast of Africa, while only a few small sailing vessels are dispatched thither from this country. American policy with Africa is far below the measure of its abilities, and equally remote from its true interests.

EDUCATION.

The question of education for settlers and Aborigines is now engaging the earnest attention of the leading minds of Liberia. It is felt that education for that Republic is more important than it is for any other civilized nation. Its circumstances are peculiar. There are internal and external reasons that make universal education among the Liberians essential and indispensable. It is needed for healthful, inward growth as a republican constitutional government, and for healthful outward growth as the citizens advance into the interior—that they may judiciously and safely absorb and assimilate the Aboriginal elements, Mohammedan and Pagan.

Never was there a better opportunity for a benevolent individual to be a lasting blessing to oppressed humanity, by founding in Liberia a Seminary for the intellectual and moral development of a race of aspiring and anxious young women, whose power for doing good must depend on a system of training brought within their reach. May the time soon come when some one of large Christian heart will give or bequeath a portion of his or her bounty where it shall descend as an ever-flowing blessing to posterity, and be a memorial in grateful hearts more durable than granite or marble!

The three schools at Arthington and Brewerville, supported by this Society, are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. That at Brewerville, Rev. J. W. Blacklidge, teacher, has an "attendance of 42 boys and 43 girls, all promising scholars."

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas has been in uninterrupted operation for the past five years, and under one very competent and faithful instructor. The number of pupils averaged about 60 the year round, mostly colonists, male and female. A new house has been specially erected during the past season for the school, part of the lumber and other materials having been shipped from this country.

The New York State Colonization Society continues to sustain the Fulton Professor in Liberia College, and it has also aided during the year, in various institutions in the United States and in Liberia, thirty-five young colored men in preparing for the Gospel ministry in Africa.

THE COLLEGE.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., who was inaugurated President January 5, writes cheerfully of the prospects for Liberia College. Professor Freeman is united with him in instruction, and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, who has acquired a good reputation as a traveller and Government surveyor, is engaged as a tutor in mathematics, and will give special attention to instruction in surveying (field work) for which there will be increasing demand. There have been marked indications of desire among the people to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the College, and when it can be moved farther back from the coast, so as to relieve students from some of the expense and temptations connected with its present location, as well as larger opportunities for manual labor, which would be to some an advantage, it is expected that a great gain will be made. The College contains more students in both departments than ever before.

Under the date of November 23, Mr. C. T. O. King writes: "The examination of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College came off on the 14th inst. It was surprisingly satisfactory. The order, regularity and promptness of the students gratified everyone present. President Gardner, the Secretary of State, and many prominent citizens were in attendance.

"The examination in the Collegiate Department took place on the 16th inst. The largest room in the College edifice was crowded. Persons from the rural districts whose sons and relatives are in the Institution, were eager and anxious spectators. President Gardner and Cabinet, Chief Justice Parsons, Mayor Fuller, the American Minister and other foreign representatives were present. The students were examined by President Blyden and Professor Freeman. President Gardner, in a speech at the close of the exercises, said: 'When I see such young men as these before me, I consider that Liberia's future is safe.' The American Minister delivered an address which elicited great applause. A striking feature was the presence of two Chiefs of the Vey tribe."

COLONIES THE HOPE OF AFRICA.

That the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY employs the most hopeful expedient for spreading the Gospel and the blessings of civilization and liberty over Africa, is shown in the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., whose opportunities for observation during thirty-one years' residence on that Continent are unquestionable, and in whose judgment those who know him have much confidence.

"MONROVIA, APRIL 15, 1881.

"The bark *Monrovia* sailed yesterday for New York with a valuable cargo. She takes 150,000 lbs. of coffee, besides other products of Liberia. Another American vessel is now lying in the harbor receiving cargo. She will sail in a few days. Contrast the condition of things in *Monrovia* harbor in 1881 with what it was in 1821; and contrast the results of purely Missionary work on any part of the Coast for the last sixty years with the result of the work of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, during the same period. With all the labors and sufferings of foreign Missionaries and the vast amount of money spent during that time by Missionary Societies, you will find nowhere on this Coast, as the result of such operations, so large an amount of agricultural production, the result of free and civilized labor, and done by purely Negro hands and under Negro direction; the Negro, who it is said, will not work except under white taskmasters.

"Everywhere the Missionary by himself finds his work greatly hindered and often neutralized by the proceedings of unprincipled European traders. Here the demoralizing work of such men and their unhallowed impulses are regulated and controlled by civilized laws, and the work of civilization can go on. In some of the great oil rivers in Lower Guinea, the unlimited introduction of ardent spirits is killing out the natives before the eyes of the helpless Missionaries. I do not see how the missions now being established in Central and South-West Africa are to escape these influences. I fear that the same story of vast expenditures and like results must always be experienced in Africa where the Missionary alone attempts to carry on the work. I wish it were possible to convince the wealthy and benevolent friends of Africa in America that the most effectual way of opening up this land and civilizing its people is to penetrate the country from the points where civilized Governments hold the Coast, and by means of civilized Colonies extending into the interior.

"The two new settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, though not more than ten years old, have contributed a large portion of the cargo which the *Monrovia* has just taken away. I think if your commercial men, your statesmen, your religious men knew the work which the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has accomplished, especially within the last ten years, with two purely Negro settlements, they would not hesitate to adopt the theory and policy of the Society as the theory and policy of the Nation in dealing with Africa and the Negro. It has taken hundreds of men who were ten years ago producing cotton in the Southern States as serfs, and made them in Africa the proprie-

tors of land, the directors of labor and the producers of thousands of pounds of coffee, which they are shipping to America. And this it has done at a trifling expense, under tremendous disadvantages. Now, suppose that instead of the four thousand it has sent out since the war it had sent out forty thousand with the means to settle them on the highlands of the interior, see how much coffee would have been thrown into your market, and how much land in Africa would have been improved, and how many more of the Aborigines would have been brought under civilizing influences. But for the want of knowledge of and confidence in the Society's operations, your rich men and benevolent men allow hundreds of thousands of blacks to wander about from the South to the West, wasting time and energy and the best years of their life."

EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE.

We would by no means detract from the excellence of other Associations which adorn the United States or the world. Each must be regarded as important in its own sphere, yet that Society which is designed not merely to ameliorate the condition of the African in America by providing him a home in the land of his ancestors, but also to pour the radiance of Divine truth on a vast Continent, cannot be considered inferior in its importance to any other. Whether regard be had to the benevolence of its character or the benignity of its consequences, it is entitled to a position at least as prominent and to a patronage as liberal as any other which appears in all the ranks of philanthropy, patriotism and religion.

No part of the world has so strong a claim on the energies of the American Church and people at this time as Africa—especially its Western regions. America alone has the population available and willing to go up and possess it for God and the elevation of themselves and their race.

The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is encouraged to press on with renovated resolution and zeal in the prosecution of its object, until the inhabitants of the "rock sing, and the shout is heard from the top of their mountains, that the kingdoms of Africa, and of the earth, have become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ: to whom be glory forever."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

18

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY for the year 1881.* Cr.

Received donations - - - - -	\$3,537 00	Paid passage and settlement of emigrants, - - -	\$ 6,091 33
" legacies, - - - - -	1,606 11	" support of schools in Liberia, - - -	433 40
" emigrants toward cost of passage, - - -	854 00	" taxes and repairs of Colonization Building - - -	603 08
" subscriptions to African Repository, - - -	47 85	" paper and printing the African Repository, - - -	395 20
" rent of Colonization Building, - - -	2,060 30	" salary of Secretary, office and travelling expenses, postages, printing and taxes on land, - - -	2,757 11
" support of schools in Liberia, - - -	418 40		
" interest and investments realized, - - -	1,801 50		
		Payments, - - -	10,280 12
Receipts, - - - - -	10,325 16	Balance, 31 December, 1881, - - -	62 53
Balance, 1 January, 1881, - - - - -	17 49		
Total - - - - -	\$10,342 65	Total, - - - - -	\$10,342 65

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1881, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL, }
W. E. SCHENCK, } *Committee.*
J. W. CHICKERING, }

Washington, D. C., *January 17, 1882.*

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1882.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, 4½ street: Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, in the chair.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pastor of the Church, read selections from the 68th Psalm, and led in prayer.

The Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read portions of it.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D.

Hon. G. Washington Warren then addressed the Society, as follows:

Mr. President: The two powerful addresses, to which we have listened, recall to our minds those delivered in the past. In reference to one of these I offer a single resolution appropriate to the present time and which speaks for itself:—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, holding its sixty-fifth annual meeting on the evening preceding the centennial anniversary of Daniel Webster, one of its life-long Vice Presidents, and remembering the last great service which that pre-eminent statesman and patriot nine months before his decease rendered in its behalf by presiding over its annual meeting thirty years ago, and by making an eloquent and masterly address, in which he clearly set forth the power and duty of the National Government, acting within the sphere and scope of the Constitution of the United States, to give it pecuniary aid toward accomplishing the great object of this Society—the colonizing of Liberia by those wishing to return to their fatherland—deems this a fit occasion to place on record its renewed acknowledgments to him and its appreciation of that illustrious life and character whose fame is indissolubly associated with the grandeur of the country and has added lustre to the National capital.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Rev. James Saul, D. D., it was ordered to be printed in the newspapers of the city.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1882.*

The American Colonization Society met to-day at the appointed hour, President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson., D. D., for their able, eloquent and appropriate discourses delivered at the Annual meeting last night, and that copies of the same are requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in giving its use for our Anniversary last night.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D. and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year: who retired and subsequently reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Henry G. Marquand, Esq., of New York, as an additional Vice President, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1853. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1833. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D.C.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D. Pa.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Ct.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle Wis.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N.Y.	1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky.	1882. Henry O. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 17, 1882.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D. was appointed Chairman, and at his request, Rev. Dr. Syle led in prayer.

Mr William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

A telegram of this date was read from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, saying, "Detained by weather; will come to-night if it holds up."

The unprinted Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Mr Fendall and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through Mr. Fendall, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1882, viz:

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., *Arthur M. Burton, Esq. Edward S. Morris, Esq

The following named Members were reported to be in attendance: viz:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Nott, Rev. Dr. Addison and the Secretary were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also a list of the property of the Society, and a state-

* Not in attendance.

ment of Receipts by States during the year 1881.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Hon. Mr. Parker stated that at the suggestion of several Directors and in pursuance with our custom in the case, he had arranged for the members of the Board and of the Society, to call upon the President of the United States, to pay their respects, to-morrow as soon after 12 o'clock as convenient.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Morris and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Dr. James Hall, Dec. 21st, Rev. J. B. Pinney, L. L. D., Dec. 22d, Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 10th, Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 12th, Rev. W. H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 13th, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 14th.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Copping, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1882.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :—

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows :—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1881, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Syle, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :—

The Committee on Education respectfully report that they learn with much satisfaction of the continued attention given to this subject by organized efforts in Massachusetts and New York, as also by earnest minded individuals who see and feel its great importance. Some of the schools recently established aim at gathering in the sons of native chiefs and instructing them in arts and agriculture as well as in book-learning, while, at the same time,

the Liberian Government is undertaking to establish a common school system, besides sustaining a Preparatory Department in the Liberia College. To this latter Institution great interest attaches as the existing model and practical exemplification of what local education can attain in the present circumstances of the Republic.

Your Committee would recommend the selection and support of well trained Negro teachers as a most desirable employment of any funds which may be placed at our Society's disposal for such purposes. And they judge it of the utmost importance that female education should receive special attention at this time. A Christian father at the head of a family of children whose mother continues a heathen, is not in the position to exercise the influence needed now in Liberia—influence for the Christianization and civilization of Africa.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report:—That they have never been more profoundly persuaded of the importance of the objects of the American Colonization Society. Liberia is no longer an experiment. The black man has proved his capacity for self-government. In the present state of the Republic we see a promise of a glorious future of prosperity, honor and usefulness. A wise and stable government, a healthful climate, and the gift of a fertile plantation, an ample livelihood for the industrious, and political equality for all, invite our colored fellow citizens to return to their native land. Here they are unhappy. Restive under their race-disabilities and anxious for their future, they are discontented and unsettled. The impression is wide-spread among them that America cannot be their future home. The development to which they aspire and of which they feel themselves capable, cannot be attained amid the palpable disadvantages to which they are subjected in a struggle for place and power with the dominant race of the world. Thousands of them are asking to be sent to Africa. These appeals come to our Society not from the uneducated and degraded, but from men of culture and character and noble aspirations. They are not here by their own will. This country has used them for its own aggrandizement. American prosperity is largely due to their labor. We cannot therefore, without injustice, nay, without criminal disregard of their sacred rights, refuse their demand for passage to the country from which they were forced in chains of servitude.

Your Committee therefore beg to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society, touched by the plaintive appeal of the Negro for restoration to his fatherland, and recognizing Africa as his true home and Liberia as the Providential arena for the working out of the high destinies of his race, do pledge itself to renewed effort to excite a deeper and wider interest in African Colonization, and to secure the means required by the exigencies of this great cause.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

A resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Saul at the meeting of last year, and laid over, was called up, amended and adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That this Society invites the attention of the friends of Africa to the propriety and necessity of giving careful attention to emigration, and to the education, civilization and Christianization of the people of the African Continent.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Saul, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.